MORNING EDITION

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Army Planes Sink Torpedo-Boat; Fall of Manila Held Imminent

Commonwealth Government Said Fleeing to Port Darwin

CITY IS ENCIRCLED

Domei

CERTAIN BASE IN PHILIPPINES, January 2.—The Japanese Force, which had been pushing toward Manila following their successful landing on the shore of Lingayen Bay, at about noon yesterday stormed the enemy defense line constructed some 20 kilometers north of the doomed city. The Japanese troops are vigorously keeping up their drive toward the capital of the Philippines.

JAPANESE DASHING TOWARD CORREGIDOR

Domei

UNNAMED BASE IN PHILIPPINES, January 2—Powerful Japanese units, which successfully landed on the shore of Lingayen Bay, have been dashing southward in the direction of Corregidor Fortress at the entrance of Manila Bay.

MACARTHUR REPORTED HIDING AT CORREGIDOR

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN PHILIPPINES, January 2.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in East Asia, is reported to have fled from Manila seeking safety at the fortified island of Corregidor at the mouth of Manila Bay. Although the report is at present impossible to verify, he is believed to have sustained an injury in the right shoulder during one of the intense bombings Manila has been subjected to in the past few days.

RETREATING ENEMY STRAFED HEAVILY

Domei

CERTAIN BASE IN PHILIPPINES, January 2.—Crack units of the Japanese Army Air Force, flying in waves yesterday morning, violently strafed the main strength of the enemy retreating from Manila in [illegible] along the southern coast of the Bataan Peninsula in Manila Bay.

Upon receiving information that the main enemy force is fleeing toward Corregidor Fortress at the mouth of the bay along the southern coast of the Bataan Peninsula after having abandoned the defense of Manila, the Japanese Army Air Force lost no time in taking to the air to smash the foe. The Japanese planes zoomed over the retreating troops and blasted at least 150 of the automobiles with accurate bombing.

During the intensive bombing, the Japanese airmen encountered enemy fighters and shot down all of them immediately. The Japanese later bombed the enemy anti-aircraft gun enplacements nearby.

GOVERNMENT FLEEING TO PORT DARWIN

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—The Commonwealth Government of the Philippines, faced with the crisis of an imminent fall of Manila, hastily is being transferred to Port Darwin, in northern Australia, it is reported here today from Washington.

If Manila falls, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in the Philippines, is expected to abandon the Philippine Islands, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, announced today, according to a Washington report received here. Meanwhile, Manila is facing certain doom from the pincer movements of Japanese attacks which are closing in rapidly on the city from both the north and south.

The United States High Command in the Philippines today briefly announced that it has become necessary for the United States troops on Luzon gradually to withdraw their defense lines, according to reports reaching here from Washington.

The attack of Japanese troops driving fiercely for Manila is increasing steadily in intensity on both the northern and southern fronts, and informed quarters in the Philippines admitted that the fall of Manila is imminent since the southern defense lines are but a short distance away from the Philippines capital by automobile.

Indicating the swift fall of Manila to rapidly advancing Japanese troops on Luzon, reports received here from San Francisco yesterday indicated that the Manila radio stations have been silent since midnight last night.

CHEKIANG MOPPING-UP CAMPAIGN STARTS

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 1.—The Japanese Forces in Central China at 3 p.m. today announced as follows:

"The Japanese Forces in Central China which launched a new mopping-up campaign in Chekiang Province at dawn today started a powerful drive to annihilate Chungking forces infesting the area around Tsientang-kiang."

It was also revealed that the Army Air Force is acting in close cooperation with the land forces.

U.S. PUBLIC EXPECTS LOSS OF PHILIPPINES

Gloomy Predictions Made by Senator George Depress American Population

MANILA FALL INEVITABLE

Roosevelt Summons Conference Of Military Chiefs to Discuss Situation

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—Gloomy predictions regarding the Philippines was made today by Senator Walter F. George, Georgia Democrat and Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, further depressed the United States public, according to a Washington report received here today.

Senator George declared that once Manila falls the United States forces on Luzon Island will not be able to offer lengthy resistance. Henceforth, we must be prepared to receive innumerable disappointing reports, the Senator warned United States citizens.

Senator Tom Connally asserted that the fall of Manila is inescapable, but nothing can be done about it as the Philippines are so far from the United States mainland.

Meanwhile, American citizens in general interpreted the evacuation from Luzon of 300 seriously wounded soldiers as evidence that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in the Philippines, already had decided to abandon Manila.

Calls War Conference

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 1.—Confronted by the early prospect of being chased out of East Asia with the collapse of United States defenses on Luzon which now appears to be certain and soon, President Roosevelt summoned for this afternoon at the White House a conference of his military chiefs, it is reported here.

Representative of the Australian Government yesterday declared that the war situation in the Pacific as far as Australia's security is concerned has greatly improved since last Tuesday, according to a Melbourne report received here today.

Informed quarters in Melbourne believe that the statement was based on an important message received recently by John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, from Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who is now in Canada.

Meanwhile, the Melbourne Herald declared that Prime Minister Churchill's message conveyed to Mr. Curtin the decision of the United States and Britain to establish a unified command, which was reached during the recent conference in Washington with President Roosevelt.

According to well-informed sources in Melbourne, the new setup will be called the Unified High Command of the Pacific and will be divided into two sections, a navy department and a military and air departments.

A United States admiral will be placed in supreme command of an allied navy with headquarters probably at Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, the same sources said. The naval commander-in-chief is expected to supervise movements of the British, American, Australian, New Zealand and the Netherlands East Indies fleets.

A British general will assume supreme command of all land and air forces in Singapore, Malaya, Burma, Malacca, the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies, as well as on numerous lesser islands in that area. Also he would control land and air operations in southern areas guarding the approaches to Australia, these quarters declared.

Pinning Last Hope

Domei

BERNE, December 29.—Great Britain banks on the conferences just concluded in Washington and Moscow as one last ray of hope with information received in London disclosing the military situation in East Asia gradually is becoming worse, if not hopeless, for Britain, according to a survey of reports received here from London.

Hoping that favorable results will be forthcoming from these conferences, British newspapers attach much significance to Soviet Russia's so-called "spontaneous association with the allies" and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's determination to "intimately co-ordinate their strategy" with Soviet Russia.

Moreover, Reuters attached much importance to the historic meeting between military representatives of General Chiang Kai-shek and Major Eden during the latter's Moscow visit.

However, the general impression here upon conclusion of the Moscow and

(Continued on Page 2)

The Doomed City of Manila

America's most highly touted impregnable fortress, Manila, is seeing her fate gradually sealed as Japanese Forces are hourly narrowing their scope of operation toward the capital. With General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the joint U.S. Forces in the Philippines and the Commonwealth Army, President Manuel L. Quezon and U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, Francis B. Sayre, already reported to have fled from the city, the fall of the Philippine capital is imminent; thus, once more proving to the world that Japan is master of East Asia.

LUFTWAFFE BOMBS TROOPS AT FEODOSIA

German and Italian Troops Make Further Progress In North Africa

Domei

BERLIN, January 1.—Strong formations of the Luftwaffe yesterday attacked Red Army forces which had landed at the Crimean port of Feodosia, as well as Soviet supply routes across the Black Sea, and inflicted heavy losses on the Soviets in men and material, the German High Command announced today.

Other formations of the German air force, operating in the central sector of the Soviet-German war front, continued systematic raids on Soviet ground forces, bombing and setting military targets on fire and destroying or disrupting railway communications, the communique said.

The communique added that German planes also destroyed on the ground a large number of Soviet planes in the vicinity of Lake Ilmen.

On the North African front, German and Italian troops have made further progress in the Agedabia sector, destroying during the past few days a total of 48 British tanks and many armored cars. Three British planes were shot down by Axis aircraft in aerial battles, according to the communique.

German aircraft effectively bombed airports on the Island of Malta by day and night, the communique added.

48 Tanks Smashed

Domei

ROME, January 1.—Scoring of new successes by German and Italian mechanized forces in the Agedabia sector of the North African front was announced in a communique issued by the High Command today, which stated that in the last few days 48 more British armored cars have been smashed and numerous tanks captured.

British troops, after heavy preparation and with the support of tanks and aviation, yesterday attacked the Sollum and Bardia fronts, but were repulsed by Axis forces, the communique revealed, adding that a visible fire was caused on one of the vessels.

CHURCHILL BACK IN U.S.

Completes Visit to Canada Lasting Four Days

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 1.—Completing a visit to Canada which lasted for four days, Prime Minister Winston Churchill this morning returned to Washington from Ottawa for his second series of conferences with high United States authorities, including President Roosevelt, according to a report received here from Washington.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt immediately will call a conference of Powers allied with the United States and Great Britain to discuss further the question of joint war effort as well as other military and political problems, it is learned.

Londoners Experience Gloomy New Year; New Yorkers Celebrate Sans Noisemaking

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 1.—London citizens passed a depressing New Year's Eve as military reports on the Far Eastern situation disclosed that the fall of Manila soon will be added to the disastrous defeats suffered by the United States and Great Britain in the Pacific including the occupation of Hongkong, annihilation of the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor and the sinkings of the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse.

The blacked-out streets of the British capital at midnight were lacking completely the customary crowds, pealing of chimes and tooting of whistles of a peacetime New Year celebration.

Hardy celebrators circulated through the streets, however, and hotels and restaurants were filled with people. Decorations for the New Year were not lavish because of the paper shortage, while celebrations were somewhat forced because drinks virtually were unobtainable.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 1.—New York last night celebrated New Year as usual, excepting that Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia had asked that blowing of horns and general noisemaking be dispensed with as an air raid precautionary measure, it is reported here.

Most night clubs, restaurants and hotels in New York reported booking heavy reservations, although dinner prices were much higher, running from $5 to $25 per plate.

A few old-time residents in New York compared the celebrations this year with New Year's Eve in 1918 when the United States had been at war for eight months. Then, they said, there was a coal shortage with the temperature below zero. Broadway was deserted and meatless, breadless meals were served.

ANDREWS WARNS N.Y. AGAINST AIR ATTACK

Must Take All Necessary Military Precaution, He Says

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 1.—We must expect the worst at any moment concerning the possibility of New York being bombed, Rear-Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commandant of the Third Naval District and New York Navy Yard, declared in New York today, it is reported here.

It is ridiculous to state that there will be no risks before having taken all necessary military precautions, he said.

Rear-Admiral Andrews stated that the United States army and navy are collaborating closely for defense of the American coast, "and my District collects all information regarding defense."

The United States War Department today ordered mobilization of all reservists hitherto not called to the colors, by February 1, a Washington report received here states.

P.I. WOUNDED TO AUSTRALIA

Sent on Hospital Ship, Says MacArthur

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 1.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in the Phiippines, has announced that wounded American soldiers have been evacuated from Manila aboard a hospital ship, a communique issued by the United States War Department in Washington which was received here last night states.

The wounded men are being sent to Australia, the U.S. War Department said.

SHORTAGE OF RUBBER HITS U.S. POPULATION

Government Rations Tires Beginning January 1—Distribution Is Cut

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 31.—The war hit directly home to every United States motorist and joy-rider as the American Government today instituted rationing of tires, beginning January 1, because of the rubber shortage, it is reported here from New York. The U.S. action presaged drastic lowering of the living standard of United States citizens because of the war.

Cut off from access to raw materials in the South Seas and the Philippines because of Japan's major naval, air and land triumphs, the distribution of tires suddenly has become difficult in the United States.

The new regulation limits distribution of tires only to trucks, ambulances and buses carrying more than 10 persons, and is effective until such time as marine transportation to Asia is recovered.

U.S. TO USE NORMANDIE

Will Use It As Auxiliary Craft Under New Name

Domei

VICHY, January 1.—Because of a shortage of warships, the United States Navy Department today announced that the French liner Normandie, 83,423-ton luxury liner taken into "protective custody" by the American Government last year, will be used as an auxiliary vessel, a Havas report received here from Washington declares.

The United States naval authorities, at the same time, changed the name of the Normandie to Lafayette.

2,000-ton Enemy Transport Destroyed in Malacca Straits

ONE PLANE DOWNED

The Japanese Army Air Force attacked enemy transports in the Malacca Straits and sank one 2,000-ton ship and severely damaged one 3,000-ton vessel, and also sank one torpedo-boat and disabled three torpedo-boats, it was announced by the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 5:15 p.m. Friday. The announcement follows:

"The Army Air Force which has been active in the Malay sector obtained the following results on January 1:

"1. The Japanese Air Force attacked enemy transports in the Malacca Straits, and sank one 2,000-ton ship and severely damaged a 3,000-ton vessel. Discovering a group of speed torpedo-boats running northward, our planes made a daring diving attack, and sank one of them and disabled three.

"2 Upon discovering a Martin 139-W type plane flying over a certain spot, our Air Force shot it down."

BRITONS ANNOUNCE SARAWAK WITHDRAWAL

Domei

SAIGON, January 2.—British headquarters yesterday announced the safe withdrawal of the main body of British troops stationed in Sarawak, according to an Arip dispatch from Singapore.

Hawaii Isles Bombarded

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 1.—Japanese submarines operating in Hawaiian waters during the past few days appeared suddenly off three ports in three islands of the Hawaiian group and subjected them to accurate bombardments, it was officially announced in Washington tonight. Several vessels lying at anchor in the port of Hilo, in the island of Hawaii have been set on fire from shelling, the United States War Department announced, admitting that Kahului port on Maui was also bombarded five times today.

Likewise, the port of Lihue, in Kauai, also was bombarded, but few casualties and little damage were caused, the communique declared.

U.S. MAY SEND FORCES TO SINGAPORE

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—With all hope abandoned in the United States of sending reinforcements to the Philippines, the opinion is gaining strength among high Government officials in Washington that it would be better to abandon the Philippine Islands and send all United States forces to Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies to strengthen Anglo-Dutch defenses, it was reported here from Washington today.

Meanwhile, the United States capital is gripped by a gloomy and disheartening atmosphere as the United States faces a second disastrous defeat which will drive America completely out of the western Pacific.

JAPANESE TROOPS RAPIDLY NEARING SINGAPORE

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—Japanese troops smashing southward in a victorious march for Singapore now are within 200 miles of the formidable British naval base, a Singapore radio broadcast intercepted this morning declares. British forces defending the Malay Peninsula are no match for the superior Japanese troops and simply are fighting in attempts to delay the inevitable fall of the Gibraltar of the Far East.

The Singapore radio broadcast disclosed that the population of the island celebrated New Year's Eve in dugouts, watching two heavy Japanese air raids against military objectives in Singapore.

Japanese dive bombers were admitted to be hindering greatly the transport of supplies by the British on the Malay Peninsula by their intense attacks on communication lines.

JAPANESE TROOPS CROSS INTO SELANGOR

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAY PENINSULA, January 1.—The Japanese land forces which penetrated the enemy defense line in Central Malaya at dawn this morning launched a powerful drive and in the same afternoon the same forces finally crossed the Perak-Selangor State border.

U.S. FREIGHTER SUNK, SAYS BATAVIA

Domei

SAIGON, January 2.—A Batavia cable reaching here today revealed that an American freighter was raided and sunk by Japanese aircraft on Wednesday north of a certain archipelago.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT DAY IS DESIGNATED

Eighth Day of Every Month Set Aside for Special Ceremony Throughout Nation

As the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States was proclaimed on December 8, 1941, the eighth day of every month hereafter is to be designated as the Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day to be especially observed for the fostering of the national spirit and brightening the people's life in order to execute successfully the Greater East Asia War, it was decided in the first Cabinet meeting of the year held Friday. With the institution of the Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day, the former New Asia Day, observed on the first of each month will be abolished.

On the Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day, the ceremony of reading the Imperial Rescript will be held at all Government offices, schools, firms, factories, and other places of work. The time for reading the Imperial Rescript will be specially designated. On that day, prayers for victory will be offered at all shrines, temples, and churches. The public will not be forced to be present at such prayer meetings, but they will join in the prayer at their respective places of work. Every household will hoist the national flag. On that day everyone is to make a special effort to serving the nation in their respective fields, and the day should not be observed as a holiday. Other activities to be carried on during the day will be decided by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. When the day falls on a Sunday, the people will not be required to assemble specially at offices, schools, firms, or factories, but they are to observe the occasion appropriately in their own homes.

In the name of Premier General Hideki Tojo, the Government issued the following Cabinet notice in an extra issue of the Official Gazette Friday:

"We are greatly impressed that on December 8, 1941, the Imperial Rescript was proclaimed declaring war against the United States and Great Britain, and thus clearly manifesting the fundamental policy of the Empire and the attitude of the people.

"The future of Japan and also of East Asia depends on the outcome of this war. The people, greatly impressed, now unite in pledging themselves to rise as a shield for the Empire, to conquer all difficulties and thus to fully assist the Imperial Rule.

"That day is never to be forgotten by any subject of the Empire. It is the day when the great mission of establishing the new order was given to every one of us. Thus from January, 1941, until the successful conclusion of the Greater East Asia War, the eighth day of every month shall be designated as the Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day. That is to say, the people shall regard the day as the occasion for rededicating their daily service to the nation, and strive to comply with the Imperial Wish, to fulfil their respective duties and thus to expand the national strength so that they can aid in attaining the ultimate object of the Greater East Asia War.

"With the establishment of the Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day, the former New Asia Day shall be abolished, and what was aimed at by the New Asia Day shall be embodied in the Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day."

RESIGNATION OF CURTIN IS URGED BY FADDEN

Former Australian Prime Minister Tells Incumbent to Quit Instantly

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 30.—Arthur W. Fadden, former Australian Prime Minister, in a speech given in Brisbane today, demanded the immediate resignation of Prime Minister John Curtin to make way for establishment of a national Australian Government, it is reported from Brisbane.

Mr. Fadden declared that the Prime Minister should retire immediately because one political party cannot accomplish what must be done or speak in the name of Australia.

Every Australian is convinced we should do more important things in the councils of the British Empire and of the Democratic front.

We need fully authorized, energetic men in London, Moscow and Singapore, and must be ready to send them wherever they are needed, Mr. Fadden declared.

Domei

LISBON, December 30.—John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, has been notified by both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill that an Anglo-American war plan has been drawn up for defense of joint interests in the Pacific, according to a Melbourne report received here today.

In an article entitled "The Importance of Australia's Security," the Melbourne Herald today revealed that notifications from the highest British and United States leaders were in answer to Prime Minister Curtin's recent demand that measures be taken to safeguard Australia's security.

Notice

Due to suspension of evening editions by all Japanese papers during the New Year holidays, there will be no issues of the Japan Times & Advertiser Evening Edition on January 1, 2, 3 and 4. Publication will be resumed on January 5. Morning editions will be delivered daily as usual.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, January 2

ASAHI—Greater East Asia and Shipping
NICHI NICHI—Year to Build Greater East Asia
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Year for Financial Activity
KOKUMIN—Emancipation of East Asia Races
YOMIURI—Cultural Side of East Asia War

Greater East Asia War and Shipping

ASAHI

It is needless to repeat that one of the objects of the War of Greater East Asia is to secure materials absolutely necessary for our existence. It is therefore gratifying to learn that with the speedy southern advance of our forces the resources of the southern areas which were formerly exploited for the selfish interest of the United States and Great Britain are gradually coming into our hands.

It is not sufficient, however, merely to gain control over these resources. It is necessary to transport them to Japan where then can be properly utilized not only for our own welfare but for the welfare of all the nations within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. If we can properly utilize these resources, even though the present war should become prolonged, we need never become economically exhausted as the United States and Britain hope and expect. In this matter they are making a serious miscalculation. The crux of the problem is the amount of shipping available to transport these materials. In the War of Greater East Asia, therefore, the question of shipping bottoms becomes just as important as fighting strength. It should also be kept in mind in this connection that the entire area of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has to be considered.

Fortunately, through the glorious success of our forces in Hawaii, Malaya, and the Philippines, the principal ships of the Pacific fleets of the United States and Britain as well as their bases have been destroyed. Thus the danger of our enemies' interrupting our sea-borne trade has been greatly reduced. Furthermore Japan is in a better geographical position than Great Britain or the United States. The distance to Singapore and the Philippines is comparatively short. In the event that no danger of attack exists, our present tonnage will suffice to carry quite a large total quantity. Such a condition has been brought nearer by the fact that we succeeded in gaining control of the air and the sea at the very beginning of the war.

Yet, the establishment of the new order in East Asia is such a tremendous task that for the materialization of the co-prosperity sphere there will be required an even greater tonnage of shipping bottoms. According to the plan submitted by the Economic League of Japan to the Planning Board, the Communications Ministry, and the Marine Affairs Board, the total tonnage of Japanese merchant ships should be at least 15,000,000 tons. The Economic League urged the speedy increase of ships to attain this goal.

The United States and Great Britain are seriously worried about their shipping bottoms also. With the outbreak of the war on December 8, the plan of the United States to possess a two-ocean navy became a mere dream. Furthermore, the Americans must realize that they have made a serious miscalculation with regard to shipping bottoms. It is an open secret that their desired tonnage cannot possibly be attained before 1946. The exact tonnage required by the United States for her ocean shipping is not known. But in 1939, of the total American import and export volume of 40,000,000 tons, the portion carried in American ships amounted to less than 25 per cent. The present total tonnage is said to be 11,000,000 tons, but the greater part of this is accounted for by ships suitable only for lake transportation. Ships available for ocean transportation amount to only a few million tons. New ships built in 1940 totaled only 650,000 tons.

The American plan for a two-ocean navy has been nullified by the great reduction of their naval strength by the battle of Hawaii and by their shortage of merchant bottoms. Thus they have no grounds whatever for hoping to win a victory in an economic war.

Great Britain appears to be in a better position than the United States with regard to shipping bottoms, but this advantage is more apparent than real, for the British Empire has territories all over the world and England requires the importation of practically all of her food. The present 20,000,000 tons which she possesses are still insufficient. The United States is unable to help Britain. With the advance of our force to Malaya, ocean transportation from Malaya and Australia to England is now threatened. Not only are supplies from the United States now unavailable to England, but shipments from Australia now face the danger of being interrupted.

Due to vital importance of this matter of shipping, utmost attention and efforts should be directed toward the task of increasing our shipping bottoms.

Year to Build Greater East Asia

NICHI NICHI

This year we must bravely proceed to construct the Greater East Asia, so that the glorious battle results would bear fruits. That will be one way for consoling the spirits of those who sacrificed their lives in the present war.

Widespread operations of our forces on December 8, when the war was declared, destroyed definitely the bases of exploitation by the United States and Great Britain. The glorious victory must be endorsed by a concrete and sound constructive program. Civilizations of East Asia must be revived and developed for the good of all nations. The ideals of Greater East Asia is hard to realize. We must mobilize every ability and knowledge in the country to attain this end. We must be fully qualified to bear a tremendous burden. Each person must possess ability and knowledge to become a leader in the Greater East Asia.

In Europe, the construction of a new order is already progressing under Germany and Italy. Among the three nations of Japan, Germany and Italy, there was concluded on December 11, an agreement for not concluding a separate peace, and also they firmly agreed to cooperate for the construction of a world new order. That is to say, Japan, Germany and Italy would drive out the British and American influences both in Europe and Asia. We sincerely desire the success of Germany and Italy in building up a new order in Europe. The task of constructing the Greater Esat Asia is in some sense more important and bigger than that in Europe. While we are still making military operations, we must reconstruct. We should not be influenced by narrow or near-sighted views. Various baureaucratic plans must be replaced by those of greater scales and minutely planned.

We hope to make the new year a year in which we make an active start in constructing the Greater East Asia. The scheme must be most carefully drafted and executed, and it has to be carried out speedily and efficiently.

Year for Financial Activity

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The East Asia situation suddenly changed with the declaration of war on December 8. At the same time, Japan's position as well as that of the whole world also changed. For this reason the present conflict is named the War of Greater East Asia. The Greater East Asia War is the outcome of the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair. The object of the China Affair that has continued for five years is the establishment of a co-prosperity sphere in East Asia. But the United States and Great Britain have been trying to prevent this plan by every possible scheme. They proposed the open door and equal opportunity principle because she did not like to see the advance of Japan. Now we have risen to wake them up from their illusions by military action, and also to save East Asian peoples from their exploitation. Already our glorious victories have wiped out their influences from the Southern Pacific. Next is the development of resources in these southern regions.

The resources in the south have to be saved from the selfish exploitation by Britain and the United States, and the economy of East Asia must be restored to its normal condition. These areas are famous for various important materials. To develop such resources, it is at least necessary to have shipping bottoms of 15,000,000 tons. British and American commentators are saying that Japan is unable to develop those resources. It is not the time for us to discuss whether it is possible or not, but it is the time to undertake actually their development. That is the mission before Japan's financial circles in the present year.

Emancipation of East Asian Races

KOKUMIN

War means destruction. But it paves the way for construction and the present War of Greater East Asia is no exception. It is destructive in annihilating the American and British fleets and bases, but it is constructive in emancipating East Asia. Japan has risen for her own self existence and prosperity, as she intends to destory the old order of exploitation and plunder, and establish a new order for emancipating East Asia.

The British and Amerian influences are now entirely driven out of China after one hundred years of plundering. The Philippines will also be saved from American Imperialism. Malaya and Burma will also be saved.

Many races of East Asia are already rising, realizing their mission, in cooperation with Japan, as they have been awakened by the result of the present war, and also learned that Japan's war is really for the emancipation of East Asia.

Within the Chiang camp there is recently a tendency among offcers and soldiers to run away and surrender to our forces. This is another indication of their awakening from the false ideas taught by Chiang's propagandists. The people of Malaya and Borneo are also realizing the necessity of creating a new Asia.

While we are making lightning victories in our military operations, the constructive works for establishing the Greater East Asia must be undertaken simultaneously.

Cultural Side of East Asia War

YOMIURI

The War of Greater East Asia is creating various problems concerning the people's life. The question concerning culture is particularly important.

The great victory Japan has already gained against the United States and Britain must be considered as the result of the fusion of scientific spirit and the Japanese spirit that always seeks reality and advance toward ideals. This is nothing unnatural for Japan which has a history of 2601 years, while the United States is a country without a long history.

Our thought and culture are our strength. Today nations coming under Japan's leadership are increasing. Our responsibility is heavy. We must share with them the culture heritage of our nation.

'FLYING FORTRESS' DESTRUCTION TOLD

Japanese Airman Describes His Encounter With America's Best

Daring superhuman feats of Japan's highly vaunted Air Force were again demonstrated to the world when a young officer of the Imperial Army air unit single-handedly shot down a Boeing B-17, the so-called "Flying Fortress," which is the pride of the United States air force, during a furious aerial combat in the Philippine campaign recently, it was reported from a base in the Philippine Islands by a Tokyo Asahi correspondent.

The officer, who is now the envy of his comrades for his phenomenal feat, is Sub-Lieutenant Teizo Kanamaru.

According to his version of the encounter, Sub-Lieutenant Kanamaru stated that with two other planes under his command, he was ordered to cover the landing of troops from the air at an undisclosed place in the islands.

Attacking Enemy Described

"About 12:25 p.m. of a certain day," he said "the Japanese Fleet started firing anti-air guns at the enemy. Way in the distance, I noticed a large enemy plane flying at an altitude of 7,500 meters. At that time, the weather was bad. But I immediately gave a signal to the other planes to attack it. We went after the enemy plane and as we neared it, we found it to be a Boeing B-17.

"I had read plenty about how America boasted about it as a Flying Fortress. The bigger, the better for us so I let go a couple of machine-gun fires from the left side of my plane. My mark was accurate for the missiles hit the first engine of the enemy bomber at a distance of 80 meters. Again and again, I continued attacking the bomber, which finally started to flee toward the south with its engine igniting.

"I could see the enemy was heading straight toward the dense cloud and in the retreat, their guns too were firing at us. Suddenly, I noticed the left side of my machine gun and an engine in my craft were not functioning. I was determined nevertheless to get that enemy regardless of my misfortune so I kept after it attacking the bomber. As the flames licked the bomber, the pilot no doubt lost control for in a few minutes, I saw it heading downward and later with a terrific crash it enveloped in flames the once mighty 'Flying Fortress' of America."

Engine Goes Bad

After accomplishing his feat, the lieutenant said he could not find his comrade planes in his formation. He returned once more to the area where he originally was assigned to cover the landing of the Imperial troops. There he met three Japanese planes other than those under his command so with them, headed together for his base.

On his way, he again noticed another enemy bomber flying at an altitude of about 5,000 meters and did not hesitate to attack it. But he declared he had to give up the chase as he saw the right side of his machine-gun was also out of order, and moreover the craft was still not properly functioning. Leaving the task to the other three planes, he continued flying for his base but just over an island north of Luzon Island, his engine came to a dead stop.

Royally Entertained

"I was obliged to make a forced landing at about 1:45 p.m. on this small island," he continued "and believed it or not, I lived there for 12 days with five natives, who treated me like a king by entertaining me in a royal fashion. They took me into their house and entertained me every day with boiled rice, beef, poultry meat, eggs and tobacco. They even spoke a little Japanese and it made my stay somewhat home-like and pleasant."

On the afternoon of December 21, Sub-Lieutenant Kanamaru was finally spied on by a Japanese plane, which dropped him a communication tube, and on the next day, he was rescued to be taken back to the base without being a bit injured following his adventurous exploits.

Convoying Merchant Ships, U.S. Fleet's Task To Hold Singapore, P.I., Says Commentator

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 31.—The immediate and most important task of the United States fleet is convoying of merchant ships, if Singapore and the Philippine Islands are to be held by United States and Britain, asserted Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, according to a New York report received here today.

Although prosecution of the war by the United States fleet far from the American continent and in waters under the control of Japanese naval power would be spectacular, it would be both very difficult and extremely dangerous, Mr. Baldwin said.

Instead, convoying ships to the immediate and important task of the United States fleet, because reinforcements and military supplies, especially warplanes, must be delivered across the world's greatest ocean if Singapore is to be maintained and the Philippines are to continue their resistance, he said.

One may be rather pessimistic about the merits of the United States fleet, but no other country possesses an air force superior to that of the United States, he said.

Restoration and re-building of the United States' naval power in the Pacific will require some time, the commentator admitted.

GASMASKS ADVOCATED

LaGuardia to Propose Bill to Coming Congress

Domei

BUENOS, AIRES, December 31.—Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Director of Civilian Defense, yesterday advocated free distribution of gasmasks to all civilians living on the coastal borders of the United States, according to a report reaching here from the United States.

"I shall propose a bill in the coming izing free distribution of gasmasks to Congress, convening January 3, author- at least 50,000,000 of the 130,000,000 persons resident in the United States," Mr. LaGuardia revealed yesterday.

Each costing $3,75, these gasmasks are to be made in five different sizes to fit all persons from grown-ups to babies.

U.S. Public Expects Loss of Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington conferences is that, despite many declarations by various members of the conference, the allies cannot find any immediate solution to their problems, especially with regard to East Asia.

Meanwhile, neutral newspapers have remarked it will be some time before an Anglo-American agreement is reached.

Observers here have pointed out that Great Britain and the United States have been reduced to soliciting Chungking's help to save the Anglo-American situation in East Asia as has been shown by the visit to Chungking by General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in India and Burma, and Major Eden's conference in Moscow with Chungking representatives.

Further proof of the desperate Anglo-American situation is revealed in the suddenly increased tempo of tendencious Anglo-American propaganda, which, until recently, gave rather objective news but now is beginning to give ridiculous and falsified reports, these quarters said.

Moreover, recent Degaullist sections in taking the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off southern Newfoundland, betray lack of co-ordination among the so-called allies.

Degaullist occupation of these islands had been predicted by neutral observers because the Degaullists fear American domination of French colonies.

United States and Canadian protests over seizure of these islands by the Degaullist forces are based on fears that this occupation will serve as a precedent for an eventual Degaullist occupation of Martinique, the same quarters said.

EDITOR DISCUSSES DIVISION OF BRITAIN

U.S. Most Likely to Get Biggest Share in Partitioning of Britain

"The partitioning of the British Empire has already become the subject for general speculation and will become even more so in the future. Although Winston Churchill in his recent speech to the American Congress claimed that 1942 will be the year when the Allies start their attacks upon Japan and that 1943 will mark the victory of the Allies, we take a diametrically opposite point of view," writes Teiichi Muto, editor of the Hochi in an article appearing in his paper. Continuing, the writer says:

"Although Britain and the United States are supposedly helping each other, actually Britain is secretly in consternation over the serious demands proposed by the United States. Britain is forced to implore the United States for aid on the one hand, but is frantically seeking excuses to moderate the American demands on the other.

"What then is the United States demanding from Britain? First the United States wants the post of chief commander in the proposed Joint Supreme Command. Second, the United States is supposedly demanding virtual domination over Canada, Australia, and other British territories to facilitate military operations against Japan.

Got Greenland, Iceland

"The United States recently succeeded in getting Greenland and Iceland for its military bases on a somewhat similar pretext. It is forcing its demands upon Britain in order to satiate its territorial desires. The Australian Prime Minister has recently expressed his dissatisfaction with the British attitude. Despairing of any support from Britain, Australia is beginning to lean more toward the United States than to Britain.

"Japan's new influence is bound to be extended to the Indian Ocean. This is simply a question of time. The same is true of Germany's influence which will penetrate to Suez. If this is realized, the British Empire will be cut in two. This in turn will revolutionize the status of India, Australia, and Canada. The haughtiness of the Australians, ruling a whole continent with a population of only 6,500,000 or less than that of Tokyo, will be shattered. No continent will be more vulnerable than Australia.

"Canada may be changed to a territory of the United States. The British Isles are doomed to be either occupied by the Germans or to be placed under the protection of the United States. The most immediate and nearest potential master of Canada is the United States. To change our metaphor, America's invasion of Canada is quite certain.

May Use Australia

"It may be possible for the United States to carry on guerilla warfare against Japan as long as Hawaii remains in its possession. When Hawaii escapes from American rule, which is certain, the United States will have to make Australia its base for guerilla operations. However, only one air route will be left to the United States for an attack on Japan. This is the route by way of the Aleutian Islands. Canada is of utmost importance to the United States in this respect.

"Strange as it may seem, it is the United States which will come in for the biggest share in the partitioning of the British Empire. The question therefore arises as to whether the United States is really a friend or an enemy of Britain. What an ugly mess this is turning out to be! As far as Britain is concerned her empire is destined to be torn to pieces by other countries."

ANGLO-U.S. FILM FIRMS IN JAPAN CLOSED DOWN

8 Companies Affected—Manchoukuo, China, South Seas To Form Distribution

All eight American and British film companies operating in Japan have announced their dissolution.

The action which was taken on Wednesday followed the move by the Board of Information and other Government agencies in taking steps for the construction of a new film structure for Greater East Asia immediately at the outset of hostilities with the United States and the British Empire.

The dissolution of the film companies, which marked the end of 25 years of activities of affiliates of film companies in America and Britain was foreshadowed when following the outbreak of war, they withdrew applications for permits to distribute imported films among operators of motion picture houses in Japan.

The nucleus of the new film structure will be formed by the Manchoukuo, North China and Central China Film Companies and the South Seas Film Association.

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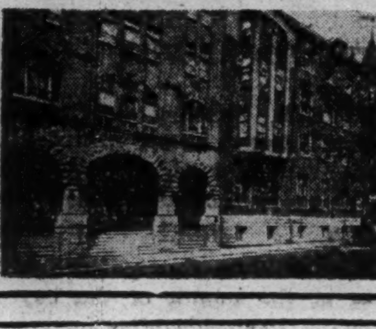

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MALAYA ENTERING RAINY SEASON NOW

Perak State Rich in Tin and Rubber—Jungle Life Strenuous

The occupation of the State of Perak in the Federated Malay States by the Japanese Imperial Forces means that Britain has lost one of the most lucrative tin mines for her munitions industry in view of the fact that that state produces the best tin in the world. The word "Perak" signifies the great importance the natives attach to the mineral because in the Malayan language, it means silver owing to the fact the bed of the Perak River abounds with tin shining as white as silver.

This and other revelations regarding the rich mineral deposits in Malaya as well as the jungle life were given by Jiro Sekiguchi, manager of the Singapore branch of the Miyata Manufacturing Company, to a Nichi Nichi correspondent on Tuesday at a certain Malay front.

"Jungle life is also unbearable especially with those huge ants which measure about an inch in length and they eat their food with a loud noise and they are found in abundance in the western jungle areas in the Malay Peninsula," he stated as he recalled the hardships the Imperial Forces are undoubtedly encountering in penetrating through the thick jungle on their thrust to Singapore from land.

Lived There 16 Years

Mr. Sekiguchi lived for 16 years in Malaya and is one of the Japanese authorities, who is well versed with that country. His account as it appeared in the Nichi Nichi on Wednesday is as follows:

"Perak State now under the occupation of the Japanese troops and Selangor, which when it falls into our hands, are known the world over for their production of tin and rubber. The loss of these two states means Britain has practically lost her grip in the whole Malay Peninsula insofar as economic value is concerned.

"The word 'Perak' means silver in the native language. Hence, the Perak River means the river with its bed shining as white as silver because of its large deposits of tin. All around the river, the best tin in the world is produced. On the right bank of the same river between Ipoh and Taiping, there is a harbor called Kuala Kangsar. This harbor is the second largest distribution center of tin in the Federated Malay States, next only to Kuala Lumplu in Selangor, the seat of the Federated Malay States Government.

"There in the city is the central administrative office for all railways in the peninsula. As the largest center for the distribution of tin and rubber, the city is on the trans-peninsula railway and the starting point of a branch line connecting it with Port Swetenham, an airport on the western coast.

"From the Perak River, now reported to have been crossed by the Imperial Forces, it takes 16 hours by the international railway to reach Singapore. The distance may be covered by a motorcar in 13 hours all on a pleasant driveway. The traveler on the railway to Singapore will be struck with the almost endless sight of rubber plantations seen on both sides of the journey.

Granite, Silica Found

"Granite and silica are also found in great abundance in the hilly regions between Taiping and Kuala Kangsar. This hilly area is crossed by the trans-peninsula railway through three tunnels, which I am afraid have all been destroyed by the retreating British forces. Since the streets running in the neighborhood are well paved, I believe the heavy rain with which the country is famed will not damage them."

As regards the climate in Malaya, Mr. Sekiguchi declared that for about two months from now on, all Malay districts will enter the rainy season. The rainy season being like that in Japan is frequently accompanied by squalls falling in torrents so he believes it will cause some inconvenience to the Japanese troops in their mopping-up campaign against the enemy.

Further hardship awaiting the Japanese forces, he stated, are the ferocious beasts roaming in the jungles.

"It is just around this time of the year that the streets in the regions are often visited by elephants and tigers which come out of their dens in search of food. All localities on the western coast of the peninsula are largely covered with mangroves and in the swamps, one will find many crocodiles. Moreover, to make matters worse, the jungles in the neighborhood are the haunts of land-leeches and huge ants peculiar to that country. The ant is about one inch long and voraciously eat their food making a loud noise. It is not an uncommon sight to see a dead tiger turned into a complete skeleton overnight after the carcass had been devoured by these ants."

At Taiping, another key city already occupied by the Japanese, is noted for its production of a beautiful specie of orchid. Such an orchid, he said, which is worth a few thousand yen in Japan is found at every turn in the jungles.

He asserted a small Japanese colony of about 50 lives on a wide plateau about 2,000 meters above sea-level, which is reached after a three-hour hard climbing through a sharply inclined slope to the southeast from the Japanese occupied city of Taiping. There, the Japanese engage in the cultivation of various kinds of vegetables for the climate around there throughout the year is as pleasant as the spring or autumn in Japan. These farmers, he said, produce fine crops of onions, tomatoes, burdocks and other varieties of vegetables which the soil is best suited.

P.I. Issues Emergency Money

Domei

LISBON, December 30.—The Philippine national bank and its branches on various islands of the Philippine archipelago have been authorized by President Manuel Quezon of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to issue emergency paper money, it was reported here from Manila today.

Why U.S. And Britain Will Be Defeated

By A NAVAL EXPERT

THE most important cause of the War of Greater East Asia is the under-estimation of Japan's naval strength by the United States and Great Britain. This miscalculation will lead to their defeat and consequently speed the emancipation of East Asia.

For 36 years since the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese Navy has been maintaining a strict silence while drilling itself and making preparations for any contingency. The contingency has come, and the Navy has now risen with complete confidence. The year 1941 was thus revealed as the time to manifest the great spirit of Hakko Ichiu and to record for posterity the brilliant power of our Navy. Once the long silence of the Navy was broken, its indomitable spirit and its painstaking science has been revealed in all their glory.

Navy Well Trained

The Imperial Navy's long distance attack on Pearl Harbor in the early dawn of December 8 was the dramatic beginning of the great advance launched by the Yamato race as the climax to its history of more than 26 centuries. The conclusion of the China Affair, the founding of the New Order in East Asia, and the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia are all to be based on this initial forward step.

The Imperial Navy, in anticipation of this development, had been exerting every possible effort in training and drilling under conditions of hardship and difficulty in accordance with its immutable guiding principle, and furthermore it has constantly stimulated a unique spirit of determination and courage.

Blockade Maintained

The operations of the Imperial Navy in the China Affair have been unusually extensive, and the blockade of the China coast extending 2,800 nautical miles is still being maintained. In fact since the beginning of 1941 the blockade was strengthened and the Navy undertook extensive operations in cooperation with the land forces. The operations on the Yangtze River were for the purpose of maintaining peace and order throughout the region of the river and its branch streams.

The Navy also undertook to keep the neighboring waters free of mines so that the Army could carry out its landing operations and be assured of the continuance of its service of supplies. Since the beginning of the Affair, mines disposed of in the Yangtze region reached 4,800 and those in the Pearl River region 1,100. Guerilla operations intended by Chiang Kai-shek were thereby prevented. Furthermore the tightened blockade proved to be a serious blow to the enemy inasmuch as the supply of materials from third nations by the sea route was entirely stopped. Remittances from Chinese residents in the South Seas area were also substantially lowered as the result of the blockade with the result that the fapi quotation declined steadily.

Under-estimation of Japan's Naval Strength Most Important Cause of Present War and Reason Why Our Enemies Will Lose.

Glorious Results Attained

Our air forces have attained glorious results everywhere. The Burma supply route was completely interrupted. Chungking was given no breathing spell as our naval planes bombed it 40 times during the six days from August 8 to 14. The total number of planes which participated in the raids surpassed one thousand. Naval landing parties also made spectacular landings at various points along the rivers. For instance, in the beginning of March, in close cooperation with the land forces, the Navy attacked the Kwangtung coast. In April Foochow was attacked and surprise attacks on Chinhai and Ningpo were also successfully conducted. Thus important points on the coast were occupied and the routes of supply to the enemy were closed.

In September, cooperating with the Army forces, Navy contingents took part in the Changsha campaign and their determined activities were largely instrumental in causing the enemy to lose ther fighting spirit. As the result, today the Chiang government is barely able to breathe.

The Chiang regime, possessing no naval force, is unable to combat our naval strength, with the result that our ships received no damage whatever except for slight damages incurred in the strenuous drilling. With unimpaired equipment and complete assurance of victory, the Navy has had time during these operations to engage in extensive training.

Enter Camranh Bay

In July in accordance with the joint defense agreement concluded between Japan and French Indo-China, Japanese warships effected an historic entry into Camranh Bay. It is notable that this was the same bay in which the Russian Baltic fleet refitted itself on its way to attack Japan during the course of the Russo-Japanese War.

Toward the end of August American ships loaded with gasoline and military planes intended for our enemy passed across the northern Pacific, but the Japanese Navy, out of consideration for the Japanese-American negotiations then in progress at Washington, merely accepted at face value the explanations of the United States and refrained from intercepting the ships. This was an attitude befitting a great nation, but the Japanese people can never forget the incident. This attitude of forbearance on the part of Japan was misinterpreted by the American side. The unfortunate near-sightedness on the part of President Roosevelt and the leaders of the American Navy thus led to the worsening of Japanese-American relations until the Japanese Navy was provoked into losing its patience.

Fortified Islands Taken

The first three days of the war sufficed to bring about the destruction of the main strength of the United States navy in the Pacific and of the British fleet in Asiatic waters. Fortified islands in the Pacific belonging to the enemy countries were promptly captured one after another. Hongkong, the base for the British exploitation of the East, fell before the joint assault of our Army and Navy. Manila, the strategic center of American power in the East, is now in imminent danger. The American fleet intended for the invasion of the Orient, of which the Americans had so often boasted, is now entirely lost as are the bases which were to have been used as the stepping stones.

In contrast the Imperial Navy is operating effectively all over the vast Pacific, sailing freely in all directions. Japanese submarines manned by men who remember the spirit of sacrifice shown by Commander Sakuma many years ago, are now applying in actual warfare the lessons they learned in the long and strenuous training since that time.

Many Ships Sunk

Appearing unexpectedly off the Pacific coast of the United States, they have aready sunk many American ships, and thus in cooperation with German submarines in the Atlantic, we are succeeding in counter-blockading the United States. To the United States, the Hawaiian Islands have now become worthless.

Although almost four weeks have now elapsed since the outbreak of the war, the land of Japan has not suffered from a single air raid. This fact is a result of the glorious victory of the Japanese naval forces. Our people must not become overconfident on account of this great victory and the resultant freedom from immediate danger, however. They must further advance and strive with increased determination, to conquer the still existing difficulties and bring the war to a successful conclusion.

DEATH CLAIMS DR. MANABE

Was Former Dean of Tokyo Imperial University Medical Section

Death has claimed a prominent medical man in Dr. Kaichiro Manabe, former professor of Tokyo Imperial University, who passed away on Monday at 11 p.m. He was 64 years old.

Dr. Manabe retired from the Imperial University three years ago and shortly afterward, was stricken with a kidney disease. At one time, he was dean of the medical faculty of the university.

Funeral services for the late savant will be held at the Aoyama cemetery at 1 p.m. on January 4.

Times Book Shelf

(Continued From Page 4)

possible, the navigation between Denmark and Norway and their colonies can not be carried out but in the very short period of summer, when the great ice-barrier gives a limited passage for special boats.

Modern Heroes

A German scholar who participated in many explorations made to various parts of the Arctic Seas, was able to accompany the more or less regular voyage of the famous Norwegian steamer Polarbjoern from Aalesund to the northeastern Greenland. His report is full of adventures and dangers which they had to endure. They sighted the so-called "island of devil," i.e. the Norwegian possession of Jan Mayen, a real hell. There is hardly any other place in the Arctic Ocean so intentionally avoided by all sailors due to the endless fogs, storms and breakers. But the island is of the highest importance for the world because of the meteorological observatory.

Jan Mayen is situated in the chief direction of the two big Northern Atlantic cyclones which determine the weather of Central Europe. Three men are living on the island occupied with meteorological observations they broadcast to Norway daily. The Polarbjoern reached finally its destination, a country without women and children, because the Danish and Norwegian Governments give them no permit to come to these isolated places. The fascinating description of the life of the inhabitants and the perilous but happy return of the boat to Europe makes the book very worth reading.

Eden Back in London

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 31.—Reports from London indicate that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has returned to the British capital from Moscow. He was received at the station by a large crowd carrying red banner with hammer and sickle singing the "Internationale."

Lucky Sergeant Comes to Own Funeral Riding Elephant After Forced Landing

Sergeant Yasunori Ishizuka of the Imperial Japanese Air Force came to his own funeral riding on an elephant, according to a story told by an Asahi correspondent.

Shot down by an enemy plane over a Malayan jungle, Sergeant Ishizuka was given up for dead by his companions who saw him fall behind the enemy lines. Seven days later just as his friends were about to hold a memorial service for him, the sergeant appeared before the astounded mourners safe and sound riding on the back of an elephant.

The hero of this Kipling-esque tale, a native of Tokyo, had one other previous close brush with death. When he was serving on the Nomonhan front in 1939, his plane collided with an enemy machine in the course of a dogfight on August 5 over the Harhar plain. Bailing out in his parachute, he landed on an uninhabited prairie where no food or water was available. After wandering about for seven days, however, he finally managed to reach help.

The lucky sergeant's second miracle occurred soon after the beginning of the Japanese attacks on the Malay Peninsula. During an air raid on Penang on December 9, as the result of an enemy bullet piercing his gasoline tank, he was forced to make a forced landing in a jungle. His companions, seeing his plight but unable to do anything for him, waved their last adieus to him and returned to their base to report the accident. Taking it for granted that Ishizuka would never be able to escape from the jungle alive, his companions after waiting seven days prepared to hold a funeral service for him.

The intrepid flier who had already cheated death on previous occasions was not a person to die so easily. Although his plane was wrecked when it tangled with the trees of the jungle, he found himself uninjured. After groping through the jungle for several days, he found a village of Thailanders to whom he explained his plight through gestures. The kind villagers sympathizing with his plight loaned him an elephant on which to make his return to his base.

Sergeant Ishizuka, proud and happy as a king on his elephant, became the center of a tumultuous welcome when he broke into the midst of his astounded companions.

Social and General

(Continued From Page 4)

mains were brought back to Japan and were put to rest at a military funeral service given in her honor.

For a special New Year broadcast, addresses were transmitted over the national radio network, Friday morning, by General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen, from Keijo; Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, from Taihoku; General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in China, from Nanking; and General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kuantung Army, from Hsinking.

A large gathering of Japanese musicians, headed by Dr. Kazu Norisugi, director of the Tokyo Academy of Music, assembled at the Japan Christian Central Hall, Haruki-cho, Hongo, Wednesday morning to pay last honors to the late Teiichi Okano, professor of the Tokyo Academy of Music. One of the most impressive moments of the funeral service, which was observed according to Christian rites, was the performance of choral selections composed by the late musician, sung by the Tokyo Symphony Chorus whose members include many of the late Professor Okano's former students.

Singapore Warns Ships

Transocean

BANGKOK, December 22.—A warning was issued by the Singapore authorities last night to all British, American and neutral merchantmen against attempting to enter Singapore harbor during the hours between sunset and sunrise, according to reports received here this morning. It was stated that any ship disregarding this warning would be immediately fired on.

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TURKEY EMPHASIZES NEUTRALITY POLICY

Ulus Editor Says Ankara Won't Take Sides Even Though Surrounded by Belligerents

Transocean

ANKARA, December 22.—Principles of Turkish foreign policy were again outlined yesterday by the editor in chief of the semi-official newspaper Ulus.

Turkish foreign policy is directed toward preserving the neutrality of the country although it is completely surrounded by belligerent nations, he said.

"Even despite the good relations of Turkey existing with Germany, and Great Britain, Ankara recently has been the target of malicious propaganda rumors.

"We Turks can plainly state that our good trade relations with Germany did not induce us to march against Britain, and that the extension of the benefits of the United States 'lend lease' act to Turkey was not the result of a promise on the part of Turkey to march against Germany.

"And so with regard to the war in the Pacific, we repeat again that the idea which we look to as a guide has not changed and will not change. We shall stand by our assurances as long as they are observed by others.

"We repeat once more that every attempt to influence Turkish policy and to give it another direction will be in vain," this semi-official journal concluded.

Argentina Recalls Envoy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 30.—Ricardo Olivera, Argentine Ambassador to Germany has been ordered home to Buenos Aires, the Foreign Ministry announced today. The Argentine envoy, it was believed, has been recalled to report on the latest aspects of the European War.

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HELSINKI, December 22.—Reconstruction work at Hangoe is proceeding rapidly, although some projects must be postponed until after the war, according to a statement issued here last night. Damaged harbor establishments and railway installations are now being repaired, it was disclosed.

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FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1942

Make the World Safe From Democracy

The last World War was presumably fought "to make the world safe for Democracy." After seeing what the victorious "democracies" did after they had gained control, we can only hope that the present war will succeed in making the world safe from democracy. No doubt democracy is desirable enough in theory. With the lofty ideals professed by our enemies, we can have no quarrel. The only trouble is that the so-called democracies seem utterly incapable or unwilling to put their professed ideals into practice. From the applications of such distorted democracy as our enemies are wont to force upon others, the world stands in need of deliverance.

In the name of democracy and the self-determination of peoples, the victors of the last World War drew a ring of artificially-created states around Germany to strangle her, taking no cognizance of the racial composition of the population.

In the name of democracy, the victors established themselves as international plutocrats, who through excessive war reparations, exploited the losers as their economic vassals. Maintaining a rigid status quo which drew a sharp line between the priviledged "have" nations and the unprivileged "have-not" nations, as the so-called "democracies" tried to do, was as undemocratic a measure as could be devised.

In the name of democracy, Britain wriggled out of her promise of self-government to the peoples of India.

In the name of democracy, the British Empire closed the markets of her possessions to goods made in Japan.

In the name of democracy, the United States passed the Immigration Law unconditionally barring people of another color.

In the name, of democracy, the Anglo-Saxon nations rejected the racial equality clause from the covenant of the League of Nations.

From such "democracy," the world needs to be saved. Our war is a war to make the world safe from democracy.

Oh, Democracy
Thou in whose halls men have sought learning, wisdom and council,
Thou hast a name but where thy righteousness?
Thou professeth equality but hast thou justice?
Thou hast proclaimed good works,
But alas! Oh Democracy, what hast thou done?

The People of Malaya

The Malay Peninsula, now the scene of warfare between our Imperial Forces and the decaying might of the British, is peopled by a great variety of races, and Singapore, once an island but now connected with the mainland by a causeway over which a railway and a metalled road runs, the representative port of Malaya and the assembly ground of all the races there, has come to be called the "melting pot of the East."

The original inhabitants of the peninsula, popularly termed collectively as the Sakais, are aborigines of a very low type of culture, much inferior to that of the Ainus of Nippon. The Sakais are a dying race, for they cannot keep pace with the other inhabitants, and at present occupy the forests of Malaya where they live in tribes, and hunt with poisoned darts which they shoot through long blow-pipes.

Those in greatest number are the Malays, who live in "kampongs" or villages in forest clearings, or in fishing villages on plam-fringed coasts. They are modest. unobtrusive folk, and nobody can realize their actual number until on Malayan festival days they come out in full strength from their villages and kampongs, and literally overflow the city streets, stopping all traffic with their numbers, and creating a delightful and entertaining sight with their gayly colored sarongs and bajust.

Next in number are the Chinese, who have immigrated into Malaya in amazing numbers. They have settled for more than two generations, and control the industrial and economic world of Malaya. They come mostly from South China, and their language is Hokkien, which is very much different from Mandarin.

British settlers are few, and not very complimentary to their own race. The government officials are, of course, all British, and they take care that no Asiatic ever attains to any important rank in the administrative organ.

There are Europeans, Americans, Australians, and Negroes too, all bent on making their fortunes quickly, but none of them intending to remain.

Indians are a prominent constituent of the population.

According to British propaganda, all these diverse races have been living in harmony in a land of milk and honey, under the benign and wise rule of the British. The truth is that all of them have been exploiting the land, except the Malays, and the British have been exploiting the lot, land and people.

The melting-pot of the East is on the boil, and the cook is being changed. When the British held the mixing spoon, the results were not satisfactory to all concerned. Now that the spoon is passing into the hands of a far abler and better accomplished chef, the accompanying results will be much more satisfying, it is confidently expected, except, of course, to the former cook.

Brother Malayans be patient.

HAWAII, 'GIBRALTAR OF PACIFIC,' GOES THROUGH ZIGZAG HISTORY

'Land of Melting Pot' Threatened for Many Years And at Mercy of American Diplomatic Wiles

By SHUN SAKURA

The Hawaiian islands were finally annexed by the United States by a joint resolution of Congress approved July 7, 1898, and they became a territory under the Organic Act of April 30, 1900. The constitutional provisions and laws of the United States applicable to local conditions were extended to the Territory of Hawaii. All persons who were "citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898" were declared American citizens. The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Governor and Secretary of Hawaii.

The territory has a bicameral legislature consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives who are elected by popular vote. Every elector must be an American citizen 21 years of age, and a resident of the territory for more than one year, duly registered and be able to read, write and speak either the English or Hawaiian language. A delegate elected by local voters is sent to Congress to represent the territory, but he has no vote, although he may debate in the House of Representatives.

Question of Statehood

The agitation for statehood started about two decades ago. At that time it took on purely a political color. Memorials and resolutions from the territorial legislature were transmitted to Congress asking for statehood. But the powerful sugar interests looked upon such procedure with indifference, although inwardly they were opposed to any change in the form of administration as they would be shorn off their privileges and political powers which they enjoyed under the territorial government. For example, under statehood the right to elect the governor, secretary, judges and other appointive officers now vested in the President, would fall in the people's lot.

Those who opposed statehood argued that the predominance of Japanese would be detrimental to a state form of government. Their reasoning ran something along this line:

(1) The non-Caucasian (Japanese tactfully not mentioned) people do not understand and appreciate the principles of the American Government, such as a state.

(2) A large proportion of Hawaii's population consists of the non-Caucasions; therefore

(3) Hawaii should not be made a state.

What a masterful piece of reductio ad absurdum! The opponents deliberately overlook or suppress the fact that the majority of the so-called Japanese are American citizens who received their education and training under the American system, and are just as capable to understand and appreciate the American principles of government and administration as any of those who denounce this class of citizens.

As for Japanese aliens, they are politically disqualified. The statehold opponents made capital out of the Japanese language schools, dual citizenship, and anything to discredit the Japanese.

'Carpet Bag Dictatorship'

At one time or another the Hawaiian citizens have been threatened with a commission form of government which meant "carpet bag dictatorship," presumably by strangers from the mainland of the United States. Such suggestion had for its object the disfranchisement of the citizens of Japanese parentage. But to those who had the local welfare at heart, irrespective of race, felt that the commission form of government would be more dangerous than any imaginary Japanese peril.

Certain events accelerated the statehood issue. Even those who formerly opposed statehood took up the cudgel in favor of statehood. Two factors have influenced such a change of attitude—the "Ala Moana case" and the Jones-Costigan act. The first placed the territory in a defensive position, since Congress threatened to interfere with the judicial administration in Hawaii. The Jones-Costigan act discriminated against the Territory of Hawaii with respect to the sugar quota or the amount of sugar to be imported into the United States mainland.

Ala Moana Case

In September 1931, the wife of Lieutenant Massie, U.S.N., was alleged to have been ravished by some unknown person or persons at Waikiki while she was returning from a party one evening. Five suspected youths were arrested, brought to trial, and after 96 hours of deliberation (longest in the Hawaiian legal history) the jury failed to reach a unanimous verdict, thus resulting in a mistrial. This is commonly known as the "Ala Moana case."

While a second trial was being prepared, Lieutenant Massie, Mrs. Fortescue, his mother-in-law, and two sailors (total strangers to Massie) kidnapped Kahahawai, of the defendants in the Ala Moana case, and shot him in cold blood at the home of Mrs. Fortescue.

They were charged with second degree murder, but found guilty of manslaughter. The defense spared nothing to justify lynch law and flout the laws of Hawaii. They retained two lawyers, one of whom was Clarence Darrow, an astute criminal lawyer, from the mainland, and three from the Honolulu bar. In addition two alienists from the states were hired to bolster the defense of Lt. Massie's insanity!

'Land of Melting Pot'

The verdict upheld law and order in Hawaii. It served notice to the world that Hawaii, the "land of melting pot" where the race question is of little importance, will not tolerate any one taking the law into his own hands. It demonstrated that there is one law for both strangers and natives alike, irrespective of race, color or station in life. The jury in effect told the United States naval authorities that they could not temper with the administration of justice in Hawaii.

On the other hand the unbalanced hysteric elements made up largely of malihinis or newcomers from the mainland, clamored for a commission form of government, apparently because the verdict upheld law and order and condemned lynch law which they were accustomed to back home. Such men as Admirals Pettingill and Pratt, who legally had no voice in the affairs of the territorial government, advocated a commission form of government with federal men on such commission. A commission government is the very antithesis of statehood.

As a result of the Ala Moana case Congress was flooded with bills providing for the appointment of the territorial attorney general, high sheriff by the President, changes in court organization and procedure, jury trials, and the ineffectiveness of mistrials as constituting acquittals. (The Hawaiian statute provides that when a criminal case before a jury is "deadlocked" because of disagreement, the court may consider it as an acquittal).

Jones-Costigan Act

The Hawaiian sugar planters challenged the validity of the Jones-Costigan act which placed them in less favorable position than Cuba and sugar producing States with regard to sugar quota that could be produced or exported to the United States. Herein the sugar interests in Hawaii began to clamor for statehood. The court ruled against the sugar planters on the ground that while Hawaii is an "integral part" of the United States, Congress is empowered to discriminate against the territory of Hawaii, its commerce, its business and its people. In the case of a state Congress cannot discriminate, hence the desire by the sugar interests for statehood.

In the past mainland politicians and newspapers used to make an issue out of the Japanese in Hawaii. As a part of the immigration policy Theodore Roosevelt signed an executive order in 1907, prohibiting the entry into the mainland of the United States of Japanese or Chosenese skilled or unskilled laborers who had received passports to Hawaii, Canada or Mexico.

According to the 1936 census the total population of Hawaii was 393,277, out of which 110,759 were American citizens of Japanese parentage, and 39,127 were Japanese aliens. For census purposes the authorities had been classifying citizens and aliens as Japanese, which gave the jingoists an opportunity to create the "Japanese bogey."

Hawaii is not self-sufficient for it has been relying upon the mainland and elsewhere for food supply. Hawaii's chief exports are sugar, pineapple, and coffee. With the exception of sugar, the other two products can be considered as "luxuries" if as and when Hawaii becomes a Japanese possession as a result of the present war.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

Greenlanders

By K. KINDERMANN

NORDLAND JENSEITS DER EISBARRE by Vitalis Pantenburg. Line Expedition in arktisches Urland. Publishers Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft Stuttgart. 193 pages with 2 maps and 55 pictures. 7.80 RM.

Since the times of systematic exploration of the vast arctic regions small settements of whalefishers and fur-trappers were to be established on the solitary islands of Spitsbergen and on the eastern and western coast of ice-covered Greenland. When coal-mining started with rather encouraging results, these deserted regions became of general interest. Everybody knows that with the Danish final occupation of the entire island of Greenland in 1921, the huge colony has made a rapid progress due to the fact that the deposits of cryolite are the largest in the world. Other exports are fish, fur and graphite.

There are now schools and missionary stations which take indefatigable care for the settlers in their heroic struggle with the hostile nature. The period of daring expeditions is over, but nevertheless the life of these foolhardy hunters show many excited events. For the whole existence of all arctic settlements depends largely upon being regularly supplied with all necessary provisions and equipment indispensable for daily life. As during the long arctic winter no traffic is

(Continued on Page 3)

REICH INCREASES TAXES ON TOBACCO AND LIQUOR

New Measures Adopted to Absorb Surplus Purchasing Power

D.N.B.

BERLIN.—Increased taxes on tobacco, potable liquor and champagne were announced to the press by the Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance, Fritz Reinhardt. These increased taxes on these commodities are a part of the program for absorption of the surplus purchasing power which, during the war, is to be kept from the market on account of decreased production of the consumption of goods which Reinhardt announced recently.

The measures taken by the Finance Ministry are: Firstly. Wage and salary earners may as already reported voluntarily pay part of their income into so-called iron saving accounts, which bear the interests but cannot be withdrawn for the duration of the war. These accounts are exempted from taxes.

Secondly. Similar accounts will be opened for employers in order to induce them to postpone new investments for the purchase of machinery, etc. until after the war. As a compensation employers will be granted essential tax reductions, so that they may write off machinery the purchase after the war to the amount of the money paid in to the iron accounts. They will have to pay less income and property tax.

Surtax on Tobacco

Thirdly. The war surtax on tobacco will be increased from 20 to 50 per cent; tax on liquor will be increased to RM 1.—per bottle, and that on champagne to RM 3.—per bottle.

Secretary of State Reinhardt explained that these new measures had not been adopted for financial political reasons. Referring to the statement of the British broadcasting corporation that Germany's war expenditure had increased enormously and that the Reichsminister of Finance did not know how to provide the money to finance the war, Mr. Reinhardt stated that never, not even for the fraction of a second have we had any difficulties or anxieties about financing the war. The financial strength of the Reich is increasing every month. Tax revenues are on an upward trend, although the Reich relinquished 500,000,000 marks of tax revenues by giving up the document tax and reducing certain taxes on the income of married women. No new taxes are necessary to take care of the financial requirements of the Reich.

Reinhardt announced that tax revenues for the current fiscal year—April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942—would probably reach the figure of 32,000,000,000 marks compared with 27,200,000,000 in 1940 and an estimate of 30,000,000,000 of the current year. The revenues from the above-mentioned new taxes were not included in these sums. The income of the Reich was further increased by the contributions of the occupied countries, of Bohemia and Moravia, which would raise the total German income for the current fiscal year to approximately 45,000,000,000 marks.

Revenues Increased

As the Secretary of State proved by figures the revenues from all taxes had increased. The turnover tax on tobacco, liquor, sugar and beer had been raised. Reinhardt added: "People earn more and consequently spend more money. They smoke more, drink more beer and consume more sugar. Restrictions on the sale of consumer goods are necessary on the other hand to secure the production of war materials and increase the fighting strength of our troops at the front."

The increase of the tobacco surtax was motivated by the Secretary of State Reinhardt with the increase of cigarette consumption in Germany. In 1933, 33,600,000,000 cigarettes had been smoked in Germany. This figure had risen to 47,000,000,000 in 1938, and 74,800,000,000 in 1940. The German armed forces consumed 40 per cent of the total tobacco production. To safeguard the requirements of the army a further increase in the smoking of cigarettes in the whole country was to be prevented.

The Night Is Rent

The quiet moon hangs in the midnight sky,
A dog barks, and again the silence falls.
Pregnant with foretaste of eternity;
Men are abed, and far beyond the walls
That hem them round, in dreams bestride the earth,
Kings of a moment. Then, with dreadful sound
The night is rent, as though some monstrous birth
Had spawned its brood upon the quaking ground,
While from dread ruin puny mortals flee,
Amazed, yet not confounded; knowing well
That those who stake their all for liberty
Must stand unshaken though the fires of hell
Consume them utterly, that by their pain
Men yet unborn may sleep at peace again.

Worried About Rust

Ned, aged four, was accustomed to seeing his mother carefully dry the iron skillet so it would not rust.

One evening, while his Dad was bathing him, the telephone rang. Wrapping a huge towel around Ned, his father stood him on the bathroom floor, telling him not to move until he returned. Suddenly the father's conversation was interrupted by a hail from his small son: "Daddy! If you leave me too long I'll rust!"

Too One-Sided

"Look here, surely you can't refuse to lend me some money One friend should always be ready to help another, you know."

"Yes, but you always want to be the other."

Social and General

The President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, Takuichi Omura, has returned to Tokyo after visiting the Grand Shrines at Ise. Mr. Omura will spend the New Year holidays in Tokyo with his family and expects to return to Dairen about January 10.

A New Year message by Shichiro Komori, President of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, was broadcast over the national radio program, at 7:30 a.m. January 1.

The offices of the Shin-Seisaku-Ha Fine Arts Association have been moved to No. 828, Kugahara-machi, Omori-ku, care of Mr. W. Wakita.

Contributions to the Japanese National Defense funds raised among Chinese businessmen and other Chinese residents of Peking since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have surpassed the amount of ¥400,000.

The new series of five color prints depicting Chinese ladies, by the French ukiyoe artist, Professor Paul Jacoulet, which were to be issued around Christmas, will be ready for distribution toward the end of January. Some delay was caused as deliveries of art paper and other necessary material have been held up owing to the present situation.

These Chinese series of five color prints will be issued in a luxury edition limited to 120 sets, which can only be obtained through advance subscription. In the execution of the series, which will be the most pretentious and luxurious work of wood-block printing ever attempted in modern times, Mr. Jacoulet will revive special coloring devices some of which have not been used for several centuries.

More than a hundred different woodblocks are to be used for the coloring of each print, and such techniques as the use of lacquer, gold powders, pulverized pearls and mother-of-pearl, white-of-egg, blank printing for embossing reliefs, and other elaborate devices are to be applied to achieve gorgeous coloring effects.

All blocks and prints will be produced under Mr. Jacoulet's personal supervision by expert Japanese carvers and printers and each copy will bear the artist's autographed signature.

Madam Tamaki Miura, the noted soprano, left Tokyo for the Kansai, Wednesday, to participate in concerts of patriotic music.

A newsreel of the historic naval battle of Pearl Harbor was released in moving picture theaters throughout Japan January 1.

In observance of the New Year holidays, all department stores in Tokyo will remain closed till Saturday.

The telephone number of the Tokyo Takarazuka Theatrical Corporation was changed to Ginza (57) 8291, effective January 1.

New Italian language courses sponsored by the Italian Language School will open on Saturday, January 10, at 6 p.m., at the Italian Cultural Institute Building, Kojimachi 3-Ban-cho, Kojimachi-ku.

The Inoue School of English Conversation will reopen for the Spring Term, Thursday, January 8, with new courses in English, Chinese, German, French and Russian.

Among those honored in the 46th grant of awards for meritorious services rendered in connection with the China Affair, made public on Wednesday, December 31, was the late Eleana Pavlova, Japanese-naturalized White Russian dancer and dancing teacher.

The late Miss Pavlova, who was known in Japanese cultural circles as a pioneer in the movement of popularizing classical Russian ballet in this country, held the rank of a civilian in the service of the Japanese Army. In the latter capacity, she left for the Continent last March to entertain the Japanese forces behind the fighting lines. During this journey, Miss Pavlova was taken ill and later succumbed in a hospital at Nanking. Her re-

(Continued on Page 3)

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 0:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Saturday
—Morning—

9:00 Koto Music by Keisho Imai and others.
10:00 News; "Symphony No. 9 ('Choral') in D minor," (Beethoven. Opus 125) by Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, Taneko Seki (Soprano), Shizuko Seki (Alto), Tamotsu Kinoshita (Tenor), Keikichi Yatabe (Baritone) and Japan Broadcasting Choir (Chorus) under the direction of Hideo Saito.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Story Telling.
1:00 War Songs.
2:00 Gidayu Music.
5:50 Program Announcement.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Drama "Our Pacific Ocean," by Yasuo Satoda.
6:30 Japan Youngmen's Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Tadashi Hattori; "Greater East Asia War March Album" and others.
7:30 Talk on "The Way to Recompense Army and Navy for Their Brilliant War Results," by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
8:00 "The Greater Asia's New Spring" Greetings and Music from several stations in East Asia.
9:00 News; Naniwabushi by Balo Kasugai.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

War Of Greater East Asia

By DR. SAKUTARO TACHI, LLD.

III

JAPAN expressed its intention to accept this proposal during the Japan-American parleys on condition that all other countries did likewise. However, the United States seemed to lack confidence in the general application of this principle to all countries. The danger of insisting on and recognizing abstract principles lies even in this kind of seemingly innocent principle. The principle of non-interference on domestic affairs is an acknowledged international principle, unlike the principles (1), (3) and (4), but this principle is not unrestricted in international law. Even in cases other than exceptions in a treaty, interference can be made on the right of self-defense and the right of self-preservation. Interference also can be made for protection of the people of one's country residing abroad. Therefore, more or less danger will be created, if the principle of non-interference is recognized as an absolutely unrestrictive principle.

(Note: The term "status quo" is originally used to denote the state existing before realization of a matter. This expression has the same significance as "status quo ante" and is often used for expressing legally the present state of territory as against the expression "uti possidetis," or "as you have," signifying actually the present state of territory.)

(Note: The open door and equal opportunity principle in China is based on mutual relations among Powers and does not mean relations between China and the Powers. In the Nine-Power Treaty, it is pointed out in Article 1 that all countries signatory to it other than China must make efforts to render their services most appropriately and effectively for the purpose of maintaining this principle to the commerce and industry of all nations. However, it is interpreted generally that the Chinese are not included. Some say that, if the Chinese are included, the interest the Chinese Government gives to the Chinese must be shared by foreigners. Such an opinion is not acceptable. Therefore, the open door and equal opportunity principle of China is one exclusively applied to nations excluding the Chinese.)

Realities Not Recognized

Recognition of such an abstract principle is liable to give rise to unexpected danger. The Japanese Government is right when it declared, "The United States simply is sporting with this airy-built principle and does not recognize reality of East Asia." In other words, the United States is trying to force Japan to recognize this abstract principle having nothing direct to do with the question under discussion. This means the United States intends not to recognize Japan to be in a position equal to it in the parleys.

Even while the Japan-American parleys were going on in earnest, the United States authorities resorted to the reckless policy of severing economic connections with Japan. Not only this, but Britain and other hypnotized countries cooperated with the United States in devising steps to bring pressure upon Japan and organized the so-called ABCD encirclement camp against this country. Together with the progress of a huge warship construction plan in the United States, that country strengthened its Pacific navy and air bases on the Pacific.

Evidently in preparation for war with Japan, the United States built up military airfields, reinforced soldiers, quickly dispatched submarines and combat and bombing planes, supplied arms and ammunition, equipped coasts with high-angle guns, laid mines in Manila Bay and armed its merchantmen on the Pacific services. Moreover, the United States proposed to Britain the joint use of Singapore for military operations. Rumors also flew that the United States proposed to Australia and the Netherlands East Indies that these regions be used as military bases. American aid to the Chungking regime through the Burma route was increasing and, when Japan was trying to obstruct the supply, the United States resorted to various measures to frustrate Japan's efforts. It attempted to send airplanes for patrol in order to ensure overland transportation to Chungking.

THE British Governor-General of Malaya issued a statement declaring the Malaya entered into a state of emergency. On this basis, he organized an East Asiatic Fleet and appointed Admiral Thomas Philips its commander-in-chief. Reinforcements of sappers and engineers arrived from the mother country. Warships were also sent to Malaya from India and South Africa.

Troops Sent to Border

On the ground of strengthening the defense of the Malay Peninsula, Britain concentrated a great army on the Thai-Malay border. The situation on the frontier became tense. British airplanes increased through aid of the United States. Britain apparently concluded a sort of agreement with Chungking on their joint military operation over Burma.

Warlike preparations of the United States, Britain and Chungking against Japan progressed rapidly. The Netherlands East Indies completed a general mobilization of the army. Australia joined the ABCD encirclement, but it cannot be foretold how soon the Soviet Union may join it.

All of these nations were and are still trying to bring their pincer ends nearer Japan, militarily, politically and economically, to prevent Japan from expanding southward. All that had appeared on and under the surface clearly indicated their determination and preparations to wage war against Japan. This eventually induced Japan to lose its hope of readjusting the relations between Japan and the Anglo-Saxon Powers and thus to maintain the peace of the Pacific through diplomatic negotiations. The result was that the Japanese Government notified the United States Government against the former's will that Japan saw "no compromise to be effected by further diplomatic negotiations." This was followed by Japan's declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire.

The Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war was promulgated at 11 a.m. on December 8. Immediately following this, the Japanese Government notified the American and British ambassadors and the Canadian and Australian ministers, all in Tokyo, of the outbreak of a state of war between Japan and these countries. The Japanese Foreign Minister summoned the United States Ambassador to the Foreign Office at 7:30 a.m. on December 8 and notified him that hopes of the Japanese Government for maintaining peace of the Pacific in cooperation with the United States were lost. He explained in detail the progress of the Japanese-American parleys and then handed to him a note saying that the Japanese Government notifies the United States Government that the former cannot but consider further parleys to be useless.

Declaration of War

Here the question arises as to whether this note can be recognized as Japan's declaration of war. It is recalled the late Viscount Shinichiro Kurino, Japanese Minister to St. Petersburg, notified the Russian Government on February 6, 1904, on the eve of the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War that the Japanese Government would reserve the right of taking a free course of action and that the Minister would leave the Russian capital with the rest of his staff members. Professor Westlake in his book, "International Law," page 25, admits that this action of Viscount Kurino implies a declaration of war. In the recent note to the United States from the Japanese Foreign Minister any declaration concerning the reservation of the right of a free course of action was implied.

Accordingly, I cannot but hesitate to view this in the same light as the declaration of the opening of hostilities. The Hague Treaty concerning the opening of war provides that no opening of hostilities can be made without notice in the form of a declaration of war or a conditional declaration of war. However, the treaty fixes nothing on the period elapsing between the notification and the taking of hostile action.

(To Be Concluded)